

Clearing tonight; fair, colder tomorrow; fresh northwesterly winds.

# The Washington Times

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NUMBER 3561.

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## MUST DEBATE POSTAL REPORT IN THE OPEN

House Refuses to Give Members Leave to Print.

EVERYONE WOULD TALK  
Representative Cowherd of Missouri Speaks Out as Party Man.

The discussion of the Bristow report bearing on the charges that members of Congress interfered unlawfully with the conduct of postal affairs was resumed today immediately after the reading of the journal. The galleries were well filled with an expectant public.

Representative Overstreet of Indiana, chairman of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, announced that the demand for time to participate in the debate exceeded all expectations. He asked that the debate, instead of closing at 4:35 today, be extended until Monday at 4 p. m. There was objection to the motion to extend until 4 p. m. tomorrow and to give all members leave to print.

Must Go Before Country.

"What is said on this delicate subject," declared Representative Williams of Mississippi, "should be said in the open or before a committee endowed with the authority to go into the subject, so that all that is said and done there may go before the country."

Representative Cowherd of Missouri, the first speaker today, defended the action of the committee in bringing the Bristow report before the House. Cowherd said that the members of Congress were not responsible for the increased allowances which are now denounced as irregular.

More Than They Asked.

It was Beavers' work. To influential men he granted even more than they asked. Beavers knew that he was violating the law, the members did not know it.

Cowherd said he was a party man and stood for party fidelity. But when a question arose that involved the integrity of the House, he was more than a party man, and desired full vindication. "The sunlight of publicity," he said, "never hurt an honest man or an honest administration, and there is only one path of justice to ourselves and honesty to our constituents and that is through a full investigation of the department."

## WHITE HOUSE CALLERS SILENT AS TO REPORT

The few callers at the White House before the Cabinet meeting today had little to say on the subject of the late report of Mr. Bristow relative to the conduct of members of Congress in postal matters.

Attempts are made to drag the President into the complications, and to hold him responsible for the publication of the report, because Representative Overstreet conferred with him two or three days before the report came out. Administration members of Congress say this will come to nothing, and that it is an obvious piece of politics to try to give the impression of friction between the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

Mr. Bristow, after his conference with the President yesterday afternoon, was extremely reticent. He seemed strongly disposed to discuss the weather and the state of his health.

## RUSSELL WILL SAIL FOR PARIS NEXT WEEK

It is expected Assistant Attorney General Russell will leave Washington for Paris in about a week. He will probably sail the middle of the coming week, but the exact date is not fully settled. It is understood that an early conference between the President and Attorney General Knox will determine the matter.

Dispatches from Paris recently say that M. Waldeck-Rousseau, premier of France, has given an opinion to the effect that the canal company can convey a valid title.

## COMMANDER CALAHAN DIES OF HEART DISEASE

Commander Charles E. Calahan, United States Navy, died at 10:30 this morning at Landville, N. J., with heart disease. Captain Calahan had been ill for a long time. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and had been in the service since 1865.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The weather will clear tonight in the eastern portion of the middle Atlantic States, and fair weather will prevail elsewhere, except on the south Atlantic coast, and in the lower lake region, where precipitation will continue tonight, and in the last named region, it will be colder tonight in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and somewhat colder tomorrow in the middle Atlantic States.

TEMPERATURE.  
9 a. m. .... 36  
12 noon ..... 40  
1 p. m. .... 43  
2 p. m. .... 46

THE SUN.  
Sun sets today ..... 6:08 p. m.  
Sun rises tomorrow ..... 6:18 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.  
High tide today ..... 4:02 p. m.  
High tide tomorrow ..... 4:21 a. m., 4:51 p. m.  
Low tide tomorrow ..... 11:07 a. m., 11:42 p. m.

GREATER THAN EVER—ORDER NO

## STARR CHAMPIONS SERVICE PENSIONS FOR AGED CLERKS

Association President Before the House Committee.

CITES ACTUARIES' RATES  
Argues Against Plan for Fixed Number of Years in Departments.

Jacob W. Starr, president of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association, argued this morning before the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service in support of the proposition for the retirement of superannuated clerks in the Government service.

Mr. Starr told the committee that his association embraced a membership of 17,000 classified employees of the Government, each department or independent bureau having representation upon the executive committee. The association was formed in 1900 for the purpose of obtaining information upon the subject of superannuation, and to aid in devising measures in the interests of the public service, and of the employees in that service by an equitable provision for retirement without expense to the Government.

Life to the Service.

"The problem, as viewed by us," said Mr. Starr, "is not merely as to whether employees grow old in the service, as they do elsewhere, and become, in a measure, less efficient after reaching advanced age, but what consideration is due them after reaching advanced age, in view of the fact that they have devoted their lives to the service and have relinquished all other opportunities."

Mr. Starr then told of the work of the association in collecting, arranging and tabulating data regarding the salaries, length of service and ages of 15,546 employees of the executive departments of Washington. Of these it was shown that 310 were 70 years of age or over, 544 were between the ages of 60 and 69, and 1,087 were between the ages of 50 and 59. This data was submitted to life insurance actuaries for the purpose of ascertaining the rates of assessment upon salaries which would be necessary to sustain the various plans of retirement suggested.

Actuaries' Rates.

Mr. Starr then submitted some of the rates given by the actuaries and the benefits which such rates would secure on retirement. The following is a sample:

"Flat rate of 8 1/2 per cent on salaries: This would provide for retirement at seventy; immediate retirement for eligible; pension of 1-80 of the average annual salary for the last ten years of service preceding retirement for each year of service; credit for past and future service in estimating annuity; pension; maximum pension, one-half of average salary for preceding ten years before retirement; funds to earn 5 per cent through investment period. If the maximum pension be increased to two-thirds of the average salary, the rate would be increased to 8 per cent."

Mr. Starr argued against the suggestion made of meeting evils as may exist from superannuation by providing for appointment to the service for a fixed period of years, thus allowing the dropping of old clerks through refusal to reappoint. He contended that this would be unfair to the faithful employee who had remained long in the service and given his life's best effort to it.

Retirement of Employees.

Such a plan, he said, would be demoralizing to the service. It would not cure the evils of superannuation, because there would be many such clerks who would use influence to retain themselves in office by reappointment after they had become inefficient by reason of age. Mr. Starr submitted to the committee a list of business concerns with which the association has been in correspondence upon the subject of retirement.

He said that 2,141 replies had been received from railroad companies, banks and other representative business corporations. Of these, seventy had adopted some form of retirement of employees on account of age, and expressed the conviction that it was a wise method, all show no such provision yet made, although in many cases the matter is under consideration; the remainder have taken no such steps, and of these, a great majority, he said, were non-committal; only 164 answer the question negatively.

"If these numerous corporations, frequently referred to as soulless, find," he said, "that it is to their advantage to have unhesitatingly avowed, that their retirement schemes have proved 'good business propositions,' can it be doubted that such schemes would prove of great value to this great Government of ours, to the conduct of whose affairs surely the very best business principles should be applied."

## MRS. MAYBRICK REGARDED AS AMERICAN CITIZEN

When Mrs. Florence Maybrick returns to America she will be allowed to land as an American citizen. Her right to enter this country will not be denied, or rather it is stated by Commissioner Sargent of the Bureau of Immigration, that she will be allowed to come in.

Commissioner Sargent said that so far as he knew no opposition would arise from any source to Mrs. Maybrick's landing. The entire country has been much interested in her case for years, and she will be treated by the authorities with every courtesy due an American citizen returning to her country.

CHILE TO SELL WARSHIPS.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 11.—The Government is again discussing the proposal to sell the two warships, the battleship Captain Prat and the cruiser Chacabuco, to an American firm.

W NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES—THE B

## THE BANDITS OF MANCHURIA.



A MENACE TO THE RUSSIAN TRANSPORT LINE.

A fighting element, and one which the contestants have under-estimated in the coming struggle, is the Hungnusa, or "red-whiskered" gentleman of Manchuria, better known, however, as the "bandit."

From all accounts he has not been fotten in the Far East; and the reason, doubtless, why the Chinese have sent Yuan-shi-Kai and his army corps to the Great Wall at Shan-hai-kwan is to keep these robbers in Manchuria, seeing that their trade—a well-carried-on and lucrative one—will disappear with the arrival of large bodies of Japanese and Russian troops in the country.

These bandits are reported to be 200,000 strong. They have plenty of small arms ammunition, but no artillery or large guns of any description. They are mostly composed of disbanded soldiers

of the Chinese army, who have been drilled by foreigners. They are much better shots than the Siberian Cossack, and their shooting is their living.

The bandits are in a way honest, for they give passes to the villagers who bring their produce to Niuchwang both by water and roadways.

It was the bandits who destroyed the Trans-Siberian Railway between Mukden and Port Arthur in the Boquer trouble, carrying away rails and sleepers for miles, cutting into small pieces the iron bridges.

If the railway is to be protected with any success it will require not only pickets along the line, but strong bodies of troops at close intervals, as these bandits are daring to a degree, and have past grievances with the Russians to wipe out.

The bandits are in no way subservient to China, and their action cannot be taken as having in any way the approval of the Chinese government; in fact, the strong force of Chinese troops sent to the Great Wall plainly shows how the Chinese government fears these men and show their intention to keep them out of China proper, and the neutral part thereof; otherwise they will be infesting and preying on that part of China when driven off by the troops of the two belligerent nations.

Japan has doubtless counted upon the assistance of the robber, and, from all reports, apparently with satisfactory results, for he will not give the Russian troops any assistance; in fact, he will prevent the giving of assistance and show the villagers how to outwit the Russians.

Dunn, who was forty years old and a painter by profession, murdered Alfred Fenton, a farmer, at Rushville, Mo., July 20, 1902, after the men quarreled at a dance. Dunn shot Fenton in the back. He was reported to have been intoxicated at the time. Dunn pleaded insanity. Convicted he appealed to the supreme court, which confirmed the death sentence. Two reprieves postponed the execution until today.

Last Monday Dunn escaped from the St. Joseph jail, overpowering one of the jailers and overawing two others. During his three days' flight across country, pneumonia overcame him and caused his capture Wednesday. He escaped a second time and was recaptured Thursday, so weak that the physicians predicted he would die a natural death by Sunday if not executed.

Governor Dockery, believing the fear of death largely responsible for Dunn's collapse, declined to interfere.

## DEPARTMENT EXONERATES DELEGATE B. S. MCGUIRE

Delegate Bird S. McGuire of Oklahoma has been exonerated by the Department of Justice of the charges filed against him by George I. Harvey, ex-supervisor of the Indian school at Pawnee, Okla. The charges were that Mr. McGuire, while in Congress, had taken a contract by which he was to receive \$100 per month for perfecting title to an allotment for Cecilia Guttier, a Pawnee Indian.

## MR. RHEEM RESIGNS FROM TRUSTEESHIP

No Longer Member of Industrial School Board—Succeeded by Walter C. Clephane.

C. B. Rheem transmitted to the District Commissioners today his resignation as a member of the board of trustees of the Industrial Home School. The reason given for his action is the increase of his personal business.

In moving that the resignation be accepted with an expression of the appreciation of the District Commissioners for Mr. Rheem's good work in the past, Commissioner Macfarland recommended to the Board of District Commissioners that Walter C. Clephane, chairman of the committee on charities and corrections for the Board of Trade, be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Rheem's resignation.

PERUVIAN MINISTER  
SEEKS \$3,000,000 LOAN

Senator Calderon, the Peruvian minister, is now in New York, and it is the general belief here that the object of his visit is to negotiate a loan of \$3,000,000 for Peru. Recent advices from Lima announce that the government there has decided to raise this fund, the proceeds of which will be for the purchase of new warships, improving coast defenses and establishing naval stations. The loan is to be guaranteed by the salt tax.

FREIGHT RATES AT ISSUE.

The Interstate Commerce Commission will hear several important cases in which railroad freight rates are at issue, next Monday, and other cases will be taken up from that time until April 20.

\$12,000 A YEAR.  
President Roosevelt has fixed the salaries of the members of the Isthmian Canal Commission at \$12,000 a year, with \$10 per day additional while they are on the Isthmus.

## CZAR'S TROOPS DIE IN CAMPS

Cold, Starvation, and Harsh Treatment Said To Have Caused Death of 2,000 Russians Along Yalu River.

## SUPERFLUOUS MEN WITHDRAWN FROM PORT ARTHUR GARRISON

Explosives Being Placed in Houses at Dalny in Preparation for Inevitable Occupation by Japanese Army.

TIENTSIN, China, March 11.—The Russian authorities are reported to be withdrawing all the superfluous troops of the Port Arthur garrison to Harbin and Kirwin, owing to the shortness of provisions at the port. Supplies of cattle are being obtained surreptitiously from Shanhaikwan.

It is also stated that explosives are being placed in houses in Dalny, in preparation for the occupation of the town by the Japanese, which is apparently regarded as inevitable in the near future.

Will Block River.

The Russians at Niuchwang are prepared in order to block the river, to scuttle the gunboat Sivouch, in the event of a Japanese advance on that town.

It is probable in that case that the Russian troops were moved from their way to Korea. The forces will probably be held either Niuchwang or Port Arthur against a resolute attack.

Besides the 30,000 men at Niuchwang under General Kondratovitch, there are said to be 20,000 at Port Arthur, while Kichau and Vuchau are both strongly held, thereby commanding both banks

and the mouth of the Liao River, where heavy guns are mounted.

At the same time it is reported that starvation, cold, and harsh treatment by their officers have broken the spirits of troops, who are largely recruits. Many of the Russian soldiers who have arrived in Niuchwang from the country around are dying of frostbite.

The Russian losses on the Yalu River are reported to number 2,000. It is believed that the Japanese purpose, after enveloping Port Arthur, to send two armies northward, at the same time, from Regent's Sword, the extreme point of the Liaoting Peninsula, and from the Yalu River.

Russians Place Mines.

All of the strategic points on the Yalu River which it is possible for the Japanese to use in the passage of the river have been mined by the Russians. The Car's forces have again concentrated in the vicinity of Kiuliencheng, Haicheng, and Fengwangcheng.

About a dozen big guns are now in Niuchwang fort, and two new batteries are expected on Friday. General Kondratovitch will assume command at Niuchwang today, bringing fresh troops.

## Two Hundred Thousand Japs Landed in Korea

NAGASAKI, Japan, March 11.—Ten divisions, or in round numbers 200,000 men, have now been shipped from Japan since the commencement of hostilities.

This is a record in transport which any Western power would find it hard to beat if not approach.

Transport with a portion of the Second Army Corps is now on their way to Korea. The forces will probably be landed to the north of Fusan. The Russians are reported to be heavily mining the roads in the vicinity of the Yalu River.

The Hupeh corps of the Chinese army,

which has modern arms and is drilled, has arrived to the north of Tungching, in the Hupeh province, waiting for more arms and ammunition, preparatory to continuing its march.

Another brush between the Japanese and Russian scouts has occurred in northern Korea, at Paekhyong. A small force of Japanese came in contact with a much larger body of Russians. Firing commenced on both sides, and despite the odds against them, the Japanese held out until at length the Russians retreated northward.

The Japanese had one man killed.

## ENGLISH SPIES SPREAD NEWS OF JAP SUCCESSSES IN PERSIA

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—The rivalry of England and Russia for Persia is each day accentuating. The "Birschevaya Wjedomosti" publishes a special dispatch dated Askabad, which says: "Sistan and Khorassan are full of English secret agents, who are spreading lies of Japanese victories with a view to destroying Russian prestige."

The "Novoe Vremya" says, apropos of the declaration of friendliness to Russia made in the Guildhall of London by the former lord mayor, Sir Joseph Dimsdale, whose great-grandfather was a surgeon to Catherine the Great:

"We have seen the English expeditions to Tibet and the declaration that England is sending the latest type of improved cannon and rifles to her Indian frontiers and of her having subsidized steamers of the Canadian Pacific line and armed and warned them to be ready for immediate service."

Against making contributions on behalf of the government, on the ground that it brought about the war frivolously for dynastic objects.

This appeal is a characteristic sign that the war excites but little popularity. One frequently encounters in society a strong feeling of mistrust in the government which has been fostered by early losses and the clumsy worded dispatches of Viceroy Alexieff.

## RUSSIAN DEMOCRATS OPPOSE PRESENT WAR IN FAR EAST

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—Disaffection at the early commencement of the war in the Far East is already being vigorously exploited by the revolutionary party, with the object of arousing a want of confidence in the government. Thus an appeal to all citizens of Russia, signed by Russian democrats, was distributed last night in thousands throughout St. Petersburg.

In this appeal all citizens are warned against making contributions on behalf of the government, on the ground that it brought about the war frivolously for dynastic objects.

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## JAPANESE SHIP DAMAGED IN PORT ARTHUR FIGHT

CHICAGO, March 11.—Captain Matsumura, who acted as signal officer on the Kikasa, Admiral Togo's flagship, during the first attack on Port Arthur on February 9, gives a graphic story of the fight in the "Jiji Shimpo," Japan's most widely circulated newspaper, of the date of February 15. Copies of the paper have been received by Shearman and Sterling, Japanese consul at Chicago.

The account by Captain Matsumura is the first from a Japanese eyewitness. The captain was wounded in the foot as he stood on the bridge by a shell from one of the Port Arthur batteries. Captain Matsumura's story reveals the fact that the Japanese battleship Fuji was badly damaged, but not disabled by Russian shells, while two of its officers, Commander Nakayama and Lieutenant Mura, were killed by a single shell while standing on the bridge.

## HOLD MANDJUR GUNS.

SHANGHAI, March 11.—It has been decided to place the armament of the Russian gunboat Mandjur in the custody of Chinese troops. The crew of the gunboat will be allowed to stay on board.

## RED CROSS SOCIETY FORMED AT SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, March 11.—An International Red Cross Society has been formed here to assist the wounded of both sides and relieve the refugees.

The Chinese, who are represented on the committee by several prominent merchants, have subscribed liberally, being much exercised over the deplorable position of their fellow-countrymen in Manchuria, not only in the interior but in places on the seaboard, whence the Russians refuse to permit them to depart.

It has been decided, with the help of British missionaries, to establish a hospital at Niuchwang and organize relief work in the interior. The chief difficulty in connection with the latter plan is the absence of transport facilities for the women and children.

## ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WARSHIPS ARE TRAPPED

TOKYO, March 11.—A Pekin telegram to the "Jiji Shimpo" states that England and America have protested against the Russian action in sinking a Junk at Niuchwang, because the egress of their war vessels now staying there will be blocked.

VER PRODUCED IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. BE SURE TO GET IT.